

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

VOL. III.

ANDOVER, MASS., JANUARY 24, 1890.

NO. 15

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Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Squash, Cabbage, Onions,
Spinach, Celery, and

All kinds of Vegetables in their Season.

Full line of Canned and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 4 and 8.

Mrs. Geo. H. Palmer, (nee Alice Freeman),
spoke at Punchard School yesterday morning
on "College Education for Girls."

The monthly meeting of the Andover
Teachers' Club will be held at the Central
Grammar School, room 1, from 4 to 5 o'clock
P.M., Wednesday, Jan. 29th. Among other
exercises will be talks on methods of drawing,
calisthenics, etc. There will doubtless
be a full attendance.

Mrs. F. W. Whittemore gave an "at home"
at her residence on Main street, Wednesday
afternoon and evening.

The regular Union Gospel Temperance
meeting will be held next Sunday in the
Baptist Church, at 4 P.M.

Hardy and Cole are making necessary repairs
on J. B. Withum's barn in Scotland
District.

Several members of Lincoln Lodge A. O.
U. W., attended, by invitation, the installation
of the Lowell Lodge Wednesday evening.
They were finely entertained.

The lecture by Mr. William Cranston Law-
ton, of Cambridge, agent of the Archaeological
Society, on "The Proposed Excavation
of Delphi," of which we spoke last week, is to
be given next Tuesday night in Phillips
Academy Hall, at 8 o'clock. Prof. J. W.
Churchill will preside, and all who are in-
terested are invited to attend.

John Murley, of Lawrence, has a force of
men engaged in plastering in the new Abbot
Academy building.

Brick masons from the Household Art
Rooms of Boston are laying the fireplaces in
the new Bank Building. Costello, of Lowell,
also has his plumbers at work, and Hardy &
Cole have about thirty men there, the floor
in the third story being almost laid and doors
hung.

Prof. Bartholomew's Equine Paradox, at
the Opera House, Lawrence, this week, is
drawing large numbers from this town.

The 68th institute of the Essex Agricultural
Society will be held at Town Hall, Pea-
body, on Friday, Jan. 31st, at 9.30 A.M.
Subject for the forenoon: "Poultry," to be
opened by O. S. Butler of Georgetown. Af-
ternoon: "Agricultural and Pomological
Products of California," by Benjamin P.
Ware, of "Clifton," Marblehead.

The annual meeting of the Free Church
will be held in the vestry next Thursday
evening. Supper will be served at 7.30, after
which there will be a roll-call and the trans-
action of business. It is hoped that every
member possible will be present.

Rev. D. T. Torrey, a graduate of the Sem-
inary, and for a short time principal of Pun-
chard, was installed yesterday pastor of the
Harvard Congregational Church at Dorches-
ter, of which he has been acting pastor for
some time.

Charles E. Jones is seriously sick with
pneumonia, at his home in Scotland District.

A bold fisherman from Lawrence cast his
lines in Foster's Pond last Sunday, and was
pulling in a good string of the finny tribe,
when he was taken in by Officer Mears for
Sabbath-breaking, and on Monday Judge
Poor ordered him to pay fine and costs
amounting to \$10.15.

The Junior Auxiliary of the Womans'
Board will meet at the South Church Vestry,
Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Mrs.
Vietze will address the meeting.

Chief Justice Morton has so far recovered
from his illness of several months as to en-
able him to visit the Court House in Boston
this week.

Miss Martha Sprague, a teacher in Pun-
chard last year, is spending a short time at
the home of T. Deunne Thomson.

Among the forty young women who re-
ceived diplomas at the graduation exercises
of the State Normal School at Salem, Tues-
day, was Miss Jennie S. Abbott, daughter of
N. F. Abbott of this town.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the South Church have
the first sociable of the year to-night.

Mr. Amos Blanchard, treasurer of the
B. & M., has been elected a member of the
Shawsheen Club.

A young lady employed at Mrs. Cheever's,
Miss Lizzie Murphy, broke her collar bone
this week by a fall caused by slipping from
a step.

The skating on the various ponds in town
this week has been enjoyed by many. At
Phillips Academy several Hockey teams are
formed, and the contests between them form
good sport.

For the benefit of those wishing to attend
the Balmoral Choir Concert, a special late
train will be run, stopping at Andover and
Ballardvale. Tickets will go on sale Tues-
day morning at 9 A.M. See advertisement.

An entertainment consisting of a fan-drill
by the young ladies, singing by the Phillips
Glee Club, and other special attractions will
be given in the South Church vestry on Fri-
day evening the 31st. Admission 25 cents;
children, 15 cents.

The Faculty of Phillips Academy have
signified their willingness to co-operate
with the Phillips Exeter Faculty in the es-
tablishment of such rules and regulations
as will protect the games from any occur-
rences like those which closed the former
series. They await the action of the Exeter
Faculty.

The day of prayer for schools and colleges
will be next Thursday, and there will be
services in the Seminary Chapel at 3 P. M.
Prof. Geo. H. Palmer of Harvard University
is expected to make an address.

The appropriations for town expenses in
1887-8 were \$2500 for Highways, \$3500 for
schools, and \$8000 for current expenses.
Compared with the total expenditure last
year, \$184,377.78, it can readily be seen
what a change thirty years have wrought.

While one of J. H. Campion's teams was
being loaded with groceries Tuesday after-
noon in front of the store, the horse became
uneasy from the noise of a telephone wire
which was being put up, and a basket fall-
ing from the seat, struck him. This caused
him to start on the run up Main St. to Park,
through Barnard's court back to Main, and
into Pray's yard, where he was stopped.
No damage was done, though a few groceries
were split, and the wagon narrowly escaped
striking other vehicles on the street.

Lecture at Abbot Academy.

A visit to Korea is not a common expe-
rience, and those who last Tuesday evening
enjoyed the benefit of the Rev. Edward G.
Porter's experience in that land, have reason
to congratulate themselves. Andover
and especially Abbot Academy have reason
to be interested in Korea, for Mrs. Dr.
Heron (Hattie E. Gibson) used to spend
much time in Andover with her aunt, the
late Mrs. Tufts, and is a graduate of the
Academy, class of '81. Dr. and Mrs. Heron
have for several years been living in Seoul,
Korea, and while there, Dr. Heron has
proved himself invaluable to the King who
has satisfactorily tested his medical skill.
Both Dr. Heron and his wife are acquiring
a hold upon King and people which will
give them great influence when the Truth
can be openly proclaimed.

Mr. Porter came, then, to give Abbot
Academy greeting from her distant daugh-
ter, and also to interest the school in that
strange people.

Landing at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul,
Mr. Porter found himself in a land where
is neither locomotive nor factory whistle,
nor even a wheeled vehicle. Falling in with
one named Hooper who had not quite for-
gotten his English, Mr. Porter bargained for
two horses and a guide for his trip to Seoul,
the next day, and found to his surprise that
one dollar would cover his expenses for the
trip. The horses wear round plaited, pad-
like shoes tied on with ropes, and hence
move noiselessly along the way. The bull
is the chief beast of burden. He also wears
noiseless shoes, and it is so laden with all
sorts of merchandise, packed on his back,
hung along his sides, under him, over him,

that the sudden apparition of the moving
mass, led our travellers to back precipitately
into a Korean house, the road not being
wide enough for two. Such intrusion was
politely acknowledged and along his way—
Seoul being 30 miles inland—villages would
turn out to see him and be seen by him.

Buddhism was the religion of Korea from
the 4th to the 14th century. Now Buddhism
is despised and Confucianism prevails. The
people are very superstitious and fearful of
evil spirits.

In government the king is supreme, but
he has six or eight advisers, representing
the different provinces. The person next in
authority is known only to the king—it is
the Inspector-General who goes about
through the kingdom to see whether those
in authority are faithful and just—a method
as effective perhaps as our longed for Civil
Service Reform.

Among the interesting objects exhibited
were several horse-hair hats, one for the
student, one for men in general, one for the
engaged young man in particular, horse
shoes, sandals, drinking vessels, finely made
brass cups, spoons, chopsticks, a woman's
costume, wristlets, jewelry, musical bells.
Vivid descriptions of the houses, natural
scenery, customs, personal and mental char-
acteristics of the natives were given. A
fragmentary report cannot do justice to the
speaker or his theme.

At the close of the lecture, Rev. Mr. Gut-
tersen who had introduced Mr. Porter to
the audience, fittingly expressed to him
their appreciation of his entertaining and
instructive address.

THE ANDOVER CASE.

The report of ex-Gov. Robinson as special
commissioner appointed by the Supreme
Court to try the question of the alleged un-
fitness of Rev. Dr. Eustis to act "in a judi-
cial capacity" in the trial of Prof. Smyth,
was filed last Saturday with the clerk of the
court in Salem, and opened for inspection
Monday. The report is a voluminous docu-
ment. It does not pronounce a decision for
or against either side, but sets forth what
the commissioner considers to be the facts
proved, leaving it solely for the court to de-
cide what their bearing is. At the same
time, the finding clearly indicates that, in
ex-Gov. Robinson's judgment, some of the
charges against Dr. Eustis are sustained,
and others are not. As to the one vital al-
legation, which from the beginning has been
most relied upon by Prof. Smyth, viz., that
Dr. Eustis prejudged the case, the report
strongly sustains the Andover side.

He finds that Dr. Eustis was not unduly
influenced in his action in the case by any
persons whatever; that because of objection
by the counsel of the professors the charges
were preferred separately against each, in-
stead of against all together, as the Visitors
had proposed, and were so tried; that Dr.
Eustis was present at the trial of Prof.
Smyth, but not present at the trials of the
others owing to circumstances beyond his
control; that he did not assent to the agree-
ment that those trials should proceed during
his absence; and that he refrained from
voting on those cases by the advice of emi-
nent counsel.

It was proved, and the commissioner finds
as facts, that for a considerable period prior
to the date when the formal prosecution
against Dr. Smyth and the other professors
was begun, Dr. Eustis was greatly interested
in the subjects involved in the subsequent
prosecution, and expressed his views there-
on with great vigor and earnestness; that
after the charges were filed and before the
final hearing, he discussed with several dif-
ferent persons the "Andover question," as
it was generally called, talking it over with
some at great length; that he expressed the
opinion that the professors were fundamen-
tally heretical and their views were unsound
and could not by any fair construction be
reconciled with any avowed belief in the
Andover creed. Finally, ex-Gov. Robinson
says: It is found that Dr. Eustis was not ac-
tuated by personal hostility toward the ap-
pellant; that he did not act corruptly; that
he was not swayed or influenced by any per-
sonal bias or prejudice against him, and
that Dr. Eustis gave heed to all the evidence
in the desire to render a fair and just deci-
sion.

For the Townsman.

Andover's Representatives.

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the members of the House of Representatives from Andover and North Andover from the adoption of the Constitution in 1780 to the present year:

- 1780 Samuel Johnson, Farmer.
Samuel Holt, Farmer.
- 1781 Joshua Holt (Revolutionary soldier), Farmer.
Peter Osgood, Merchant.
Joshua Holt also served in 1782-3-5-6, and from 1792 to 1800 and Peter Osgood from 1787 to 1891.
- 1801 Thomas Kittredge, Physician.
Dr. Kittredge also represented the town in 1802-3-4-5-1806-7-8-9-10-11-15-16-17-18.
- 1807 John Keeland, Gentleman.
(also 1812-16-17-19).
- 1810 John Cornish (also 1811-12).
Joshua Chandler (also 1811), Farmer.
- 1812 Stephen Barker, Farmer.
(also in 1816-17-20-21-23-24).
- 1813 Benjamin Jenkins, Farmer.
George Osgood, Physician.
Timothy Osgood (also 1814), Farmer.
- 1823 Amos Spaulding, Lawyer.
(also 1824-25-32-33).
- 1826 William Johnson, Jr., Yeoman.
(also 1827-29-30-35-36-37-38).
- 1828 Samuel Merrill, Lawyer.
(also 1829-32-33).
- 1829 Stephen Abbott, Farmer.
Gayton P. Osgood (also 1831), Lawyer.
- 1830 Benjamin Jenkins, (also 1835), Farmer.
- 1833 Abraham J. Gould, Printer.
George Hodges (also 1835-36-37), Manufacturer.
John White.
- 1834 Nathan W. Hazen, Lawyer.
Joseph Kittredge, Physician.
Merrill Pettengill.
Nathan Shattuck, Farmer.
Nathaniel Stevens, Manufacturer.
- 1835 Amos Abbot (also 1836-37-43), Merchant.
Solomon Holt (also 1836-37), Farmer.
- 1836 Joshua Ballard (also 1837), Farmer.
- 1838 Thomas C. Foster (also 1839), Innkeeper.
Joseph Shattuck (also 1839), Farmer.
- 1839 William Stevens (also 1845-48), Lawyer.
- 1840 Jacob Berry, Blacksmith.
Isaac Carruth, Farmer.
Henry J. Gray (also 1841), Farmer.
- 1842 Henry Osgood, Farmer.
- 1845 John Marland, Manufacturer.
- 1846-7 Herman P. Chandler, Farmer.
- 1848-9 Asa Albert Abbott, Farmer.
- 1850 Dean Holt, Farmer.
Charles F. Abbot, Farmer.
- 1852 Bailey Loring, Clergyman.
- 1855 Daniel Carleton, North Andover, Farmer.
William Jenkins, Farmer.
Moses Foster, Jr., Lawyer.
- 1857 George Foster (also 1860-62-64), Editor.
Charles Furber, North Andover, Machinist.
- 1858 Marcus Morton Jr., Lawyer.
- 1859 William Chickering, Carpenter.
Samuel Raymond, North Andover, Farmer.
- 1861 Simeon Bardwell, Farmer.
- 1862 Moses T. Stevens, North Andover, Manufacturer.
- 1863 Peter Smith, Manufacturer.
- 1865 Henry S. Greene, Clergyman.
Elbridge G. Manning, North Andover, Machinist.
- 1866 John B. Jenkins, Farmer.
- 1867 Edward Taylor (also 1870), Manufacturer.
- 1868 John A. Wiley, North Andover, Machinist.
- 1869 Augustine K. Russell, Shoemaker.
- 1871 Benjamin P. Saunders, North Andover, Machinist.
- 1872 George H. Poor, Lawyer.
- 1873 Hiram Berry, North Andover, Teacher.
- 1874 Samuel H. Boutwell, Farmer.
- 1875 John L. Smith, Merchant.
- 1876 Andrew Smith, North Andover, Postmaster.
- 1877 William C. Donald, Ink Manufacturer.
- 1878 John Cornell (also 1880), Coal Dealer.
- 1879 Newton P. Frye, North Andover, Lawyer.

- 1881 Thomas K. Gilman, (also 1889), North Andover, Leather Dealer.
1882 Charles Smith (also 1883-85-87), Clergyman.
1884 Frank W. Frisbee, North Andover, Tinsmith.
1886 Calvin Rea, North Andover, Farmer.
1888 Albert S. Manning, Merchant.
1890 Charles Greene, Merchant.

Many of these held other public offices.

Samuel Osgood (1784) was in the Senate in 1780, member of the constitutional convention 1779-80, congressman, and postmaster-general of the United States. Peter Osgood, 1781, was member of the constitutional convention of 1788. Dr. Thomas Kittredge, 1801 etc., was a member of the Senate 1812, of the constitutional convention in 1783, and Presidential elector in 1804. John Keeland, 1807 etc., was a member of the constitutional convention of 1820. Stephen Barker, 1812 etc., was a member of the constitutional convention of 1820 and of the executive council in 1825. Amos Spaulding, 1820, was a member of the Senate from 1826 to 1830. William Johnson, Jr., 1826, was in the Senate in 1831-33. Squire Merrill, so well remembered by our older citizens, served in the House in 1832 etc., and sat in the Senate in 1834-5. Gayton P. Osgood, 1829 etc., was afterwards a member of Congress. George Hodges, 1833 etc., was in the Senate in 1846-7. Squire Hazen, 1834, sat in the Senate in 1849-50. Dr. Joseph Kittredge, 1834, was full of political honors, being a member of the Senate in 1836, of the executive council in 1831, and Presidential elector in 1824. Amos Abbot, 1835, was a member of the Senate in 1840-42, and afterwards member of Congress. William Stevens, 1839 etc., was for more than quarter of a century Judge of the Lawrence Police Court.

Marcus Morton, Jr., 1835, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and is now the honored Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Moses T. Stevens, 1862, was a member of the Senate of 1868. John A. Wiley, 1868, was a member of the Senate of 1881. Newton P. Frye, 1879, was in the Senate in 1885. By the constitution of 1780 each town having one hundred and fifty taxable polls was entitled to one representative, and an additional representative for every two hundred and twenty-five additional polls above the first one hundred and fifty.

In 1836 an amendment to the constitution gave one representative for the first three hundred polls, and one more for every four hundred and fifty additional. With the increasing population of the state this basis of representation gave very large and unwieldy houses, the number of representatives being so great as to require the use of the galleries of the chamber to seat them. By an amendment adopted in 1857, the number of representatives was fixed at two hundred and forty, and the state is now divided into districts which are revised every year following a decennial census, the last revision occurring in 1886. Andover and North Andover have formed one district from 1866.

Taxation.

The following on the subject of taxation, taken from the *New England Farmer*, may be of interest to our readers, especially as it is near the time when a new valuation of property is to be taken:

"At the farmer's meeting at Ploughman hall, Boston, last Saturday, there was about the usual attendance, thirty being counted at the opening of the meeting. Mr. O. B. Hadwin read a paper on taxation in which he showed that existing laws were made to suit a former and more primitive age, under circumstances greatly different from the present. Now on account of the development of our railroad system and cheap transportation rates, farmers have to compete with the West and other sections, consequently their profits are less and farm lands are not as valuable and will not sell for as much. Manufacturing and railroad stocks sell at a higher or lower price according to the dividend which can be paid on them, and are taxed according to what they will sell for. The taxation of agricultural lands should be based on the same general principles. Another changed condition of affairs which has placed farmers at a disadvantage is the growth of manufactur-

ing villages calling for many improvements which do not benefit the farmers, but increase their taxes. One practical suggestion made by the speaker was that there should be less property exempt from taxation. State and government property should pay its share of local taxes. Nothing should be exempt except schools, parks, highways, and charitable institutions. The present system of assessing wood lands is unfair as it takes twenty-five years for the crop to mature. The present system of relief from excessive valuation by appeal to the county commissioners is too cumbersome and expensive to afford a practical remedy. If the state would deal equitably with all in the matter of taxation, more young men would be willing to go into agriculture, and the welfare and thrift of the state would be promoted.

Mr. I. C. Wyman of Salem spoke emphatically and vividly of the abandoned farms—abandoned on account of the high rate of taxation. The burdens upon farmers are such that the factory operative makes a better living than the farmer, even if he owns his own farm. In many places the factory villagers rule the town, and the native American farmers are held in a species of servitude. The foxes and bears are coming in, and the Indians may not be far behind.

Mr. B. P. Ware stated that three-fourths of the personal property escaped taxation, and that very little was left to the Marblehead farmers after the assessors had got through with them. The valuation of real estate is beyond what the farms will sell for, and the rate of taxation is increased by town improvements which do not benefit the farmer.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There exists among farmers a general feeling of discontent, by reason of an unjust system of taxation, by which their hard earnings are taken in undue proportions for the support of public necessities.

1st—Their property is exposed to view, and is assessed for its full value, regardless of any mortgages that may encumber their property, while fully three-fourths of the personal property of the state escapes taxation, thereby unjustly increasing the tax upon real estate.

2d—Farm property is unjustly taxed to support town or city improvements from which farmers receive little or no benefit.

3d—Farm lands are frequently taxed on a fictitious prospective valuation, based upon its possible value when used for such prospective purpose, a value usually above that warranted by any income that can be derived from such farm lands, thus slowly but surely robbing the farmer of his earnings, while the just basis of such valuations should be actual sales, which would prove the demand at an increased valuation.

4th—It is believed that a board of tax commissioners, composed in part of farmers, appointed by the governor, who should constitute the board of appeal from all cases of apparently unjust and unequal taxation (to be in accordance with the Constitution of Massachusetts) by the board of assessors of any town or city, and whose decision should be final, would render a more independent and just judgment than is now done by the county commissioners under the present law, whose tenure of office depends upon popular votes.

Therefore, Resolved, That we citizens and tax-payers of Massachusetts do hereby petition the Legislature to enact such laws as shall remedy the injustice incurred under the present system of taxation.

The Art of Questioning.

The following is another of the series of articles on great educational principles, written by an Andover school teacher:

The success and efficacy of teaching in primary and secondary schools is largely dependent upon the skill and judgment of the questioning.

Three classes of questions. 1. The preliminary or experimental question. Purpose—(1) The discovery of what the child knows, of his misconceptions and difficulties, and (2) the preparation for further instruction. This is called the Socratic method. 2. The examination question. Purpose—To test the progress of the pupils. Character—(1) These questions

should not contain any clue to the answer. (2) No assistance should be given to the pupil in framing the answer. (3) They should be easy at first, and gradually increase in difficulty. 3. The suggestive question. Purpose—Instruction. Character—(1) They form with the answers a kind of conversational lecture. (2) Questions and answers must be logically connected. (3) They must lead from known to unknown, from facts to general principles. (4) They must compel the pupil to find out the truth himself. Effect—The awakening of thought; the promotion of activity and energy; the development of the whole mental faculty; they awake the pupil a skillful *finder*, not a *patient receiver* of truth.

Test of successful teaching, not the amount of information imparted, but the degree in which the minds of the pupils have been strengthened, and a spirit of inquiry and love of knowledge awakened.

Form of the question.—1. Every question must be correct according to grammatical construction. The interrogative word must stand at the beginning of the sentence:—The whales belong to *what* kind of animals? 2. All double questions are to be avoided:—What is America sometimes called, and why? 3. The question must be *short*, the interrogative pronouns emphasized. 4. The teacher must not give half the answer to an improper question:—Abraham was a —? Shepherd. 5. Do not ask children to find out difficult definitions. 6. The question must be definite and logical. 7. The question must not be absurd:—What happens if we breathe the air? 8. Questions requiring the answer *yes* or *no* are to be avoided. Every question ought to require an effort in the answer,—an effort of memory, imagination, judgment, or perception. If it requires no effort, it is worth nothing.

Manner of questioning.—1. Do not tell much in the question. 2. Never put questions to pupils in rotation. 3. First give the question, then call upon a child to answer.

Effect of vague illogical questioning—to make the children guess or keep silent. To produce dullness, indifference, distinction, inaccuracy.

The Answer.—The answer is the test of the question. A bad answer shows (1) a lack of knowledge in pupil, or (2) an insufficient explanation of what has been asked for by the teacher. (3) If not, even the brightest pupil can answer it; the question is out of place.

Method of treating poor answers.—1. If the question was out of place, choose a better way. (2) If a partially correct answer is given, accept it as partially true, and ask another scholar for the whole truth. The medium minds are the ones to be addressed, not the brightest, nor always the purest.

The progress of a teacher is to be measured by the result of her teaching upon the medium and dullest minds.

Character of the Answer.—Answers should always be given in full sentences. One or two words should never be accepted by the teacher.

The Simultaneous Method.—Form of question in this method short and simple, having but one possible answer. The advantages are (1) It makes the shyest child speak; (2) It cultivates pronunciation; (3) It makes the inattentive attentive; (4) It protects eager and clever children from ennui; (5) It economizes the time of the teacher; (6) It gives vitality and a tone of sympathy to the class; (7) It fixes important facts in the memory.

No teacher should progress faster than his pupil can follow. Cramming is injurious; true teaching is slow. The perfect mastery of every step is sure to bring good results.

Expensive Carelessness.

The recent sale at the Dead-Letter Office, Washington, D. C., calls attention again to the amount of property lost through imperfect addresses or careless preparation of parcels and letters for the mails. Inclosures are put in envelopes and wrappers too frail to sustain their weight. The rapid handling of mail matter demands that the contents of every package sent by mail should be thoroughly protected. The authorities say that most of the valuables sold come into possession of the post-office authorities because they slip from their coverings and cannot be identified and replaced.

Another protection which the post-office authorities suggest is that of placing the name and address of the sender on the outside of every parcel and letter sent through the mails. This will enable the local postmasters to return the mail matter misdirected or misdirected directly to the sender, instead of their following the official routine of the transfer to the Dead-Letter Office at Washington, where press of business allows weeks to elapse before the matter is returned, if ever returned, to the sender.

The grossest carelessness is manifested in the directing of letters or parcels. It is perfectly astonishing that people who take the trouble to use the mails should so undervalue their own effort as not to use ordinary precaution in writing a distinct address on the fruits of their efforts; not only will the address lack some important item necessary to its quick transfer, but it will be most indistinctly written, with pale ink and a pen so fine that in the delivery from a pile of letters one does not wonder that it is left at the wrong address.

Not only is this carelessness expensive to the people using the mails, but to the Government; the cost of maintaining the Dead-Letter Office is due entirely to ignorance and carelessness that is almost criminal.—*Christian Union*.

An Early Description of Andover.

Looking recently over a copy of a work called *The American Gazetteer*, edited by Jedidiah Morse, D.D., of Charlestown, Mass., and published in the year 1797, I find the following description given of Andover, which may be of interest to the present generation:

"Andover is a large, fertile, and thriving town in Essex county, Massachusetts. It contains 2,863 inhabitants in two parishes. In the south parish there a paper mill and powder mill, from the latter of which the army received large supplies of gun powder in the late war. There is an excellent academy in this town called 'Phillips Academy,' which owes its existence to the liberal benefactions of the family whose name it bears. Andover is under excellent cultivation, particularly that part of it which is watered by the Shaw-shen river. It lies about twenty miles west from Newburyport, and about twenty-two miles north from Boston."

Danced Forty Miles.

A young civil engineer who returned to Buffalo after a four weeks' expedition through the Black Hills, tells the following story:

One evening last summer we pitched camp and, after supper, the commanding officer ordered me to make a detour of certain point further north. The distance by road was believed to be four miles, but to get it exactly I was given a pedometer to carry in my pocket. On the way, I came to a small mining settlement where a dance was going on, and as I had plenty of time I went in and never rested a leg till midnight. I finished my detour, got back to camp, and turned in. The next morning when asked to report, without a thought, I handed over the pedometer. The officer looked at it in amazement, and exclaimed, "Forty-four miles! Where on earth did you go last night?" I was perplexed myself at first, and could not explain the wonderful record, and it was not until later that I recalled the dance, but I can't believe that I danced forty miles in a single evening.—*Waverley Magazine*.

A revivalist at Tama, Iowa, recently asked all the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All rose but an editor. It ought to be nothing against an editor if he happens to be the only honest man in a crowd.

Literary Aspirant—"Were you able to use my article, sir?" "Yes sir."

Literary Aspirant—"O, I am delighted to know it. When did it appear?"

Editor—"It didn't appear—it disappeared. I used it to light a cigar."

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

News and Notes of the Week.

A bank at Los Angeles paid a dividend of 16 per cent. last year.

A measure was introduced in the House Monday, raising the Governor's salary to \$10,000.

Ex-Governor Ames will spend the remainder of the winter in Florida and the summer in Europe.

Last year Germany granted only 3921 patents against England's 9779 and 20,420 in the United States.

Clafin, Coburn & Co's building, on Summer Street, Boston, was burned Friday morning; loss, \$60,000.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 orange and lemon trees in California, mostly in the Southern section.

Two persons and thousands of cattle have perished by the terrific snow storms in Washington the past week.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Gladstone each received \$1200 for the tariff articles they wrote for the North American Review.

The antipathy of the Portuguese to England offers American merchants a better opportunity for introducing their goods in Portugal.

The youngest couple ever married in North Carolina is said to be a lad of 13 and a girl of 11 years who have just been united in Davis county.

The Brazilian Government has issued a remarkable decree, imposing an enormous tax upon any foreign company doing business in that country.

A fire broke out about midnight, Wednesday, in what are known as Paul's mills, off Albany St., Boston. The loss is estimated at about \$125,000.

The fund for the Grady monument has grown so much more rapidly than that for the Davis monument that much comment has been excited throughout the South.

T. Bailey Aldrich, who is a recent victim of the grip, compares the sensation to that of "a misfit skull, that is too tight across the forehead and that pinches behind the ears."

Now that the epidemic has nearly run its course in New York City it is estimated that there have been two hundred thousand cases, which means that one-eighth of the population was attacked by the scourge.

An artesian well at Woonsocket, Dakota, poured out its waters in such profusion before it was brought under control that a lake of forty acres was formed. A dense fog is continually rising from the warm water.

A collision happened Friday evening between two passenger trains near Cincinnati, resulting in the death of several persons and the wounding of others. Among the killed was John Watson, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

Berlin has established perambulating Post Offices, which are a great success. The mail carts drive about in eleven different directions, deliver local letters at their destination, and sort the letters collected while they are being taken to the Post Office.

It is positively asserted at Dover, Del., that the buds are swollen on peach trees throughout the State, and are as far advanced as they should be in March. A general freeze up, which is likely to occur at any time, will surely kill all the peaches on the peninsula.

The citizens of Montreal have resolved that there will be no carnival this year, but Montreal's far-famed leading Snow Shoe Club, the "Old Tuque Bleue," have decided to hold a "week of winter sports" as a celebration of their 50th anniversary. This celebration opens on Tuesday, the 4th of February, and continues until Saturday, February 8th.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has approved the design and color for the new two-cent postage stamp. The designs for the other denominations are well under way, and it is thought the new series will be ready for distribution in about a month. Postmasters are expected to curtail their requisitions accordingly.

The river of Evansville, Indiana, has overflowed its banks and has spread over the bottom lands. A number of families have been driven from their homes. At Calhoun, many families are living in the churches and schoolhouses, having been driven from their dwellings by the high water.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the patron of a restaurant buys all the food which he orders, and that the sale is complete when the food is placed before him. He can eat it or leave it, give it away or carry it away, just as he pleases. The Chief Justice, however, dissents, on the ground that good manners and good law are identical.

An elaborate ballot reform bill, patterned in most of its features after the Australian system, has been introduced into the Legislature of West Virginia. According to accounts there is urgent need in West Virginia for such a law, but it is unhappily the case that States which really need new ballot legislation most are often the most reluctant to adopt it.

As an illustration of the queer blunders sometimes made by composers, the following is noted. A country correspondent, in giving an account of a certain pastor's able address to a Meadville paper, wrote that he was full of "fire and vigor." When the proof came in it gave the somewhat startling information that the minister was full of "pie and vinegar."

The Lowell Courier says: Gov. Robinson gives Dr. Eustis a clean bill of health as an impartial and unbiased "visitor," which is not much to be wondered at. This was hardly more than an incident in the trial of the Andover professors. On the merits of this question Gov. Robinson can hardly help being a "new" theologian.

An unusual affliction has befallen the family of William J. Boyle, who with his wife, resides in Fall River. Wednesday evening notice of the funeral of two of the Boyle children appeared, and Thursday four little ones lay dead in the house. A fifth child that was ill is expected to recover. Originally the children were attacked by the influenza, which developed into throat and lung troubles.

There are over 1100 paupers in the Tewksbury Almshouse. It is always customary to have about one-third more applicants for aid in the winter than in the summer months. Usually Tewksbury accommodates in summer about 700 or 800, and in winter about 1000. The reason why winter produces a larger number of the needy is quite obvious. In summer various forms of outdoor employment give a large number means of support. In winter this resource fails, and even in an open winter pauperism increases, because, by general customs, most forms of outdoor employment cease about November.

Three thousand shoemakers at Haverhill who have been locked out for a week, returned to work Monday, and the labor difficulties have been settled to the entire satisfaction of both the employers and employees. Moulton and Skeffington have finished their work and are ready to leave the city for new fields. The manufacturers have plenty of work and find it hard work to secure help to turn off the goods fast enough to fill the orders. Jennings & Stevens have returned from piping and are today employing three hundred men at their two large factories in Hale street. The best of feelings exist between the manufacturers and the help.

Pop, clash! There goes the lamp-chimney.

No need of your breaking them. Talk with your dealer about it. If every trouble were equally easy to stop, there'd be some fun in living! "Pearl-top" chimneys do not break, except by violence.

The maker is Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh.

WIDE AWAKE 1890

"The brightest of the children's magazines."—Springfield Republican. A Merry Year

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THE NEW SENIOR AT ANDOVER. By Herbert D. Ward. A serial of school-life in famous Andover—our Rugby. The boys, the professors, the lodgings, the fun.

"THE SONS OF THE VIKINGS." By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. A right-down jolly story of modern Norse boys.

BONY AND BAN, one of the best of the Mary Hartwell Catherwood serials.

SEALED ORDERS. By Charles Remington Talbot. An amusing adventure story of "wet sheets and a flowing sea."

CONFESSIONS OF AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. By Alexander Black. Six practical and amusing articles.

LUCY PERVEAR. First of a series of graphic North Carolina character sketches by Margaret Sidney.

TALES OF OLD ACADIE. Twelve powerful true stories by Grace Dean McLeod, a Canadian author.

THE WILL AND THE WAY STORIES. By Jessie Benton Fremont. About men and women who did great things in the face of seeming impossibilities.

THE PUK-WUDJIES. By L. J. Bridgman. The funny Indian Fairy Folk.

BUSINESS OPENINGS FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN. A dozen really helpful papers by Sallie Joy White.

TWELVE MORE DAISY-PATTY LETTERS. By Mrs. Ex-Governor Clafin.

TWELVE SCHOOL AND PLAYGROUND TALES. The first will be "LAMBKIN; Was He a Hero or a Prig?" by Howard Pyle, the artist.

SHORT STORIES sifted from thousands: Santa Claus on a Vegetable Cart. Charlotte M. Vail. Rikane. William Preston Otis. How Tom Jumped a Mine. Mrs. H. F. Sweeney. The Run of Snow-shoe Thompson. Lieut. F. P. Fremont. Polly at the Book-kitchen. Della W. Lyman. Trailing Arbutus. Heskiah Butterworth. Golden Margaret. James C. Purdy. Peggy's Bullet. Kate Upson Clark. How Simon and Sancho Panza Helped the Revolution. Miss Ridley Seward. The Difficulties of a Darling. L. B. Walford. "One Good Turn." Harriet Prescott Spofford.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES, novelties: Dolls of Noted Women. Miss Ridley Seward. How to Build a Military Snow-Fort. An old West Pointer. How the Cossacks Play Polo. Madame de Meisner. All Around a Frontier Fort. Lieut. F. P. Fremont. Home of Ramona. Charles F. Lummis. A Rabbit Round-Up. Joaquin Miller. Japanese Fighting Kites. J. B. Bernard. U. S. N. Indian Base-Ball Players. F. L. Sloane of "The Hampton Indian Nine." A Party in a Chinese Palace. E. R. Scidmore.

The Poems, Pictures and Departments will be more interesting than ever.

The Christmas Number enlarged 16 pages to admit a great serial of adventure, by Grant Allen, entitled: WEDNESDAY the Tenth: A Tale of Old England. For sale by D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON.

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40 per cent on three-year policies.

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ANDOVER, MASS.

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John N. Cole, Manager.

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Special Articles this Week.

Our correspondent in another column under the signature of "Citizen" takes up town affairs in a most able and interesting manner. The suggestions are good, especially the one in regard to the school committee. A very important department is this, and, as the writer says, one deserving of more attention than can be given to it by busy men. Let our citizens read this part of the communication more than once. The whole article will awaken many thoughts in our thinking citizens.

On our inside pages will be found some most interesting and valuable matter. The compiler of the record of Andover in the Massachusetts Senate furnishes the promised list of Andover representations in the House. It has been very carefully prepared, and will be of great interest to every reader.

Free trade and protection discussed by such men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine could not fail to rouse the country, and we are glad to be able to give our readers the important parts of their recent great debate which occurred in the columns of the *North American Review*.

The parents of the scholars who attend the new Grammar school building, are, as they have reason to be, much exercised at the temperature of the rooms there the past month. On the coldest days, and this has not meant below twenty, none of the rooms in the building have ever been above sixty, and very much of the time the temperature has ranged from forty to fifty degrees. This in a building scarcely a year old, supposed to be thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences! The ventilation and heating are supposed to be combined but the present experience is demonstrating the very inferior manner in which this system has been arranged in this building. The ventilating system is perfect, that is if ventilation consists in a rush of cold air, that it is not possible to stop, into a room with the glass already below fifty. The air is supposed to be heated, but the amount of radiation in the cold air box, does not seem to be nearly sufficient to accomplish this. The contractor put the work in according to the architect's specification, and it seems that

no one can be held responsible for the work. Meanwhile, the committee are putting stoves into the rooms, and doing all that they can to make the rooms sufficiently warm for comfort.

Much of the comment has implied that the apparatus is not properly looked after, but experts who have looked at it say that it is being well attended to, and the only trouble to be seen is that of insufficiency of heating surface, and the only remedy is the thorough over-hauling of the entire system of heating and ventilating when there comes a convenient time.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News see pages 1 and 8.

An anxious inquirer wishes to know what has become of the Andover Horse Railroad and the Andover Creamery.

At the annual business meeting of the Essex County Prohibition Club held in Salem last week, Rev. Varnum Lincoln of this town was chosen one of the vice-presidents.

In the junior appointment list of Yale University, issued last Saturday, the class stand averages were unusually high and the following from this town are among the appointments: High oration, Cecil K. Bancroft; oration William P. Graves; first colloquy, Geo. F. Smith.

The annual meeting of the Free church society was held in the vestry Monday evening. Dea. W. C. Donald was chosen moderator. The report of the treasurer was interesting, as it showed the church to be entirely out of debt with a small balance in the treasury. The following officers were elected: clerk, James Spence; auditor, John W. Bell; sexton, collector, and pew-letter, S. H. Harnden; committee on contingencies, the deacons, and J. W. Smith, G. W. W. Dove, and Geo. W. Foster.

Mrs. Margaret Shepherd, of Boston, the converted Romanist, lectures this afternoon in the Town Hall to ladies only, on "The Secrets of the Roman Catholic Confessional." This evening at 8 to the public, on "My Wonderful Conversion, and how I left the Nunnery." An admission of 10 cents is charged.

In connection with the celebration of the Burns Club to-night, a reference to that of Jan. 24, 1857 may be interesting. In *Researches and Records of Merrimack Valley* we read, "Scotch songs were sung. Ower's band of instrumental music delighted the audience, and the Albion Gleé Club of Lawrence completely electrified the company; sentiments and toasts were given, and at parting they resolved to meet some other day." The Burns Club then must have had a Library Association, for 618 volumes were taken out the previous year, and 32 were added in the same time. Mr. James Smith was President, and the familiar name of Mr. John Dove appears upon the list of officers.

The ladies of the November Club, at their meeting in Abbot Academy Hall, on Monday afternoon, were delightfully entertained with a musical programme, largely centering about the composer Greig.

The essay of the afternoon was by Miss Merrill of Abbot Academy, on the life and compositions of Grieg. Its many interesting and instructive points enabled the audience the better to enjoy and interpret the music which followed. Following the essay were:

Duett. Two Symphonic Pieces. Op. 14. Grieg.
Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Buck.
Songs. Miss Chamberlain, of Lawrence.
"Snow-flakes," Cowen.
"Ich liebe dich," Grieg.
"The Journey is Long," Combs.
Album-blatt, Op. 28, No. 8. Grieg.

Songs.
a "Das Erste Begegnen,"
"Wanderung im Walde,"
b "Die Ausfahrt,"
c "Gut Morgen."

Prof. Geo. F. Moore.
Lyrische Stücke. Op. 38, 1 & 2. Grieg.
Mrs. Tucker.
Song. "God guards Thee, Love," Nessler.
Mr. Smith.
Song. "Minnon." Tosti.

Miss Chamberlain.
The songs by Miss Chamberlain were well rendered and added much to the enjoyment of the afternoon.

At the preceding meeting of the Club, the ladies were kindly favored by Prof. Egbert C. Smyth with selections from his paper, since published in the *Andover Review*, on "Jonathan Edwards' Studies into the Habits of the Flying Spider."

Prof. Smyth also gave numerous extracts from manuscript letters in his possession, concerning the youth of Edwards; most of the items thus presented having never been published. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Town Affairs.

Mr. Editor:

In response to your editorial of last week, inviting expressions of opinion on town affairs with reference to the approaching annual meeting, I desire to make a few suggestions, and though you said it was too early to discuss or name men who may be called on to fill the offices, I shall begin with a word on that topic. The most important office under the town system is that of Selectman, and it may be said without disrespect to the incumbents of the office in this or any other town that we seldom see it filled by those best qualified for the duties.

The proper performance of their various and important functions requires intelligence, firmness, judgment, and an entire willingness to incur the risk of personal unpopularity, if need be, in following the path of official duty. The office never should be filled by the small politicians who seek it because it is an "office," and whose desire for votes and a following, leads them to regard their own advancement above the public good.

It is said that Mr. Charles S. Parker, the experienced chairman of our board, who only served this year at the request of many of our best citizens without respect to party affiliations in order to rebuke what seemed to them an unfit nomination made by last year's Republican caucus, will decline a re-election, and this makes imperative the choice of a new man at the centre. With the meeting only six weeks ahead it is time we think very seriously of this matter.

I have no name to suggest, but I do sincerely trust we may have a man who will conscientiously strive to do his duty undeterred by the fear of dying officially "a yearling." If the present senseless custom of choosing men on geographical grounds continues, he will be a bold man who contests the West Parish with Mr. Boutwell who has represented it in the board for seven or eight years, and has the respect of all who know him as an upright, clean man and officer. Mr. Stark, in the "South District," has had one year's experience in the board, and has made a record for efficiency which insures his re-election.

The Selectmen have usually been our assessors except in the years of the decennial valuation. This year we are to have a new valuation, and following our custom should have a separate board of assessors. Of right the two offices of selectman and assessor should be kept separate, and to insure a comparative degree of permanence in the board they should be chosen for terms of one, two and three years this year, and hereafter one each year for a term of three years, as we are permitted to do by law.

The duties of this office fearlessly and intelligently performed by a board of fit men would go far towards equalizing and lightening the burden of heavy taxation which is inevitable for several years to come. Ripe judgment and good common sense applied in appraising visible property, with searching inquiry for that which is not readily seen, and a judicious use of the dooming power on those who fail to make returns as required by law would have a marked effect on the tax rate, and for this reason we should have a board which cannot be changed every year. They should be selected without regard to geography, and the nearer they live to the Town House the better their opportunities for frequent consultation and joint action. And this remark will apply with equal or perhaps greater force to Selectmen. Choosing men because they live in some out-lying district may gratify local sentiment but it does not promote convenience and efficiency in the transaction of public business.

It may be assumed that Town Clerk Putman will be re-elected. We are fortunate in having a man so well qualified for the position, willing to fill it. His record books will be a source of gratification to future generations, for they cannot be excelled in clearness, legibility, and accuracy. Town Treasurer Parker will not have opposition if our people appreciate honesty and efficiency in his office.

The office of school committee receives very little consideration in Andover. While these officers have almost autocratic power in the use of the money and credit of the town in their department, and the number of school children is increasing every year at a marvellous rate, requiring more money every year for the support of schools, and a greater degree of care and supervision of their operations and methods, this great town leaves the whole business, prudential and educational, to three busy men who give to it such limited time as they can snatch from their private affairs, when a proper regard for the well-being and instruction of the great number of our young people in the public schools should command the whole time of an educated, competent superintendent. We ought to increase the committee of twelve this very year, and hereafter choose four members each year for a term of three years. And if I could have my way I would have three or four sensible women in the board. This board should serve without pay, as they might have to, indeed, if they employed a superintendent. And for the matter of \$1200 or \$1500 a year a proper man could be had who, as superintendent, could bring

our disjointed school system and affairs to some degree of order and harmony. The present supervision, such as it is, costs about \$700 a year, and we owe it to the rising generation to double it if necessary, to bring about a better state of school management. Such a method would have great advantages over the present one, for now each committee man confines his attention to a group of schools, and sees but little of the others. A superintendent would be under direction of the committee, could spend no money save by their vote, would know the needs of all the schools, and, I believe, could stop some of the leaks whereby our money goes not always to the best advantage. The appropriations are increasing every year, and must do so as the number of school children increases. The expenditure should be liberal but wisely made and carefully guarded.

With your leave I will discuss the financial affairs of the town in a later issue of your paper.

CITIZEN.

Editor of the Townsman:

The Professors of the Department of History of Vassar College have undertaken to secure statistics of domestic service. They are anxious to secure information from employers, employees, training-schools, Y. W. C. A.'s, and all similar institutions. The effort is to get at the condition of the lives of domestic servants as viewed from the standpoint of both employer and employee; and to secure all information that will throw light upon the economic and social phases of this branch of female employment. The statistics, if tolerably complete, will be of great value in many ways. The distribution of some of these circulars for this section has been placed in my charge. If all who receive them will kindly fill out the blanks and return them in the envelope which is enclosed, they will confer a great favor both on the originator of the plan and on myself, and will do much toward an understanding of the difficult problems involved in the condition of the large number of women employed in this way. If you will kindly give this letter a place in your columns, you will greatly oblige.

Yours Respectfully,

DAVID KINLEY.

Matrimonial.

The following from a Lawrence paper will be of interest to many of our readers, as Mr. Smith is well known here, being the son of James B. Smith:

"The marriage of John M. Smith, of the Lawrence hardware company, to Miss Lizzie S. Cutler, daughter of William F. Cutler, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, 176 Salem St., at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties received invitations. Rev. F. M. Gardner, pastor of the Second Baptist church, performed the nuptial ceremony, after which an informal reception was held. The bridesmaids were the three sisters of the bride, Daisy, Flossie, and Helen, and Lewis Smith, brother of the groom, did duty as best man. The bride was tastefully attired in white cashmere and surah silk, trimmed with duchess lace, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids also carried bouquets of roses. The presents were rich, beautiful, and numerous. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond pin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith did not undergo the fatigue of a wedding journey, but went direct to their new home which Mr. Smith had erected on Mt. Vernon St., Phillips Hill.

A Happy Surprise.

A very enjoyable occasion was the result of a well-planned surprise on Hon. Joseph M. Bradley and wife at their residence on Walnut Avenue last Friday evening, by a party of about fifty persons, consisting of friends from Haverhill and Andover. They took possession of the house, and by nine o'clock had succeeded in enticing Mr. Bradley from his store and ushered him into the presence of the gathering. He was taken completely by surprise, but with his wife soon made all feel perfectly at home. When Mr. Bradley had become a little settled in mind, Mr. J. A. Dennison stepped forward with remarks appropriate and teeming with brightness, presented Mr. Bradley with a handsome couch and Mrs. Bradley with a willow chair as tokens of the esteem and regard in which they are held. The Senator cordially thanked his friends for the remembrances, and did everything possible to make them enjoy the evening. The company included talent in the musical and literary line sufficient to give a programme of selections, which added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. The enjoyment continued until the morning hours, everyone being of the opinion that an unusually social and pleasant evening had been spent.

BALLARDVALE

Remember the entertainment in aid of the Reading-room, at Bradlee Hall, next Thursday evening, the 30th inst.

The Y. L. P. U will present a minstrel entertainment in Bradlee Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th. Particulars later.

Frank Holden and Fred Weld caught the handsomest string of fish seen for many a day lately—31 fish, 20 of them pickerel, some of which weighed 2 1-2 lbs. Dr. Shattuck had them on exhibition.

The mill truck which ran away on the railroad-track last week, as noted in the last issue, was stopped near Abbott's Bridge at considerable risk by John Galvin. Miss Helen C. Bradlee rewarded him for his courage by causing him to be presented with \$20, over which he is greatly elated. The horse would have probably killed himself in trying to cross the bridge.

In response to a petition signed by several persons who go in the 7.50 train in the morning, General Manager Furber has kindly promised to have the 8.15 express stopped here if the first mentioned train should not arrive until after 8.15, a thing which has happened several times.

The Ballardvale local express referred to in our columns two weeks since ("as about to be withdrawn"), we learn from Mr. Hayward that the "negotiations" then pending, did not avail. The express continues (indefinitely) resting upon the good will and especial effort of citizens for patronage to sustain it.

John Coyle, an old resident and a familiar figure in town, died Wednesday night of heart disease and old age. He had been a hard working man, and though crippled by an accident in his youth, he worked harder and longer than many men possessed of their full capabilities. With his native wit few could get the better of him, and he always had a ready answer. He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son. The funeral will be from St. Joseph's, Saturday morning. He was 76 years old.

At the annual election of the Cosmopolitan Club the following officers were elected: Wm. Frosch, President; J. Lochner, Vice-President; Phillip Nussel, Secretary; Chas. Hoffman, Treasurer; Henry Isler, General Agent. Board of Trustees: Henry Isler, Chairman, Emil Hoffman, Chas. Fischer, Jacob Kleisserath, Jos. Leitz. A masquerade ball will be given Feb. 14th.

In response to invitations issued a few days since, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Howell F. Wilson was filled to overflowing Wednesday evening with a happy party of over two hundred, nearly everyone of whom brought a substantial reminder of the fact that it was the fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. The invitation cards, which were printed on thin veneer of wood, indicated that it was their wooden wedding. It would be easier to give the names of those who were absent than of those who there, as it seemed as if all the townspeople, especially those connected with the woolen mill, beside many from Andover, Lawrence, Stoneham, Boston, grasped the opportunity to extend their good wishes. Their spacious residence was thrown open from top to bottom, and after the reception an hour was spent socially, following which refreshments were served. Later, the majority of the company repaired to Bradlee Hall, where Partlow's Orchestra was waiting to receive them and enliven the games and furnish the necessary music for the dancing, which was kept up till midnight. The Bowling Alley and Pool Room were thrown open and many enjoyed themselves here during the evening. It would be impossible in this limited space to give a full list of the presents received, but some of the principal ones were: a plush easy-chair, from gentlemen employed in the mill, an oak writing desk, from the weavers, a brass easel and engraving, from lady friends, and a meerschau pipe, from the wool sorters, also a rattan chair, from Messrs. Haynes. The many other presents were from individuals, and consisted of silver mirrors, articles in carved wood, paintings, vases, clothes-pins, etc., and a sawhorse and wood-saw. The party broke up about midnight, all with the sincere feeling, so often expressed during the evening, that they might have the opportunity of attending the celebration of many more anniversaries of the day.

Probate Court.

At the session of Probate Court, Monday, in Salem, an administration was granted on the estate of Sarah J. Shattuck of Andover, Fernando P. Shattuck administrator.

NORTH ANDOVER.

About fifty couples attended the annual ball given by Cochichewick Engine Company, at Stevens Hall, Friday evening. The attractions elsewhere, and the sickness in town detracted considerably from the gathering. One of the best of turkey suppers was served. The Andover, Haverhill, and two of the Lawrence Companies were represented.

Dr. Frank E. Weil has been unable to give attention to his professional work for the past week, having been confined to the house and under the care of a physician. He is now convalescent, although gaining strength slowly.

As the nominating committee of the Y. P. S. C. E. had not completed the list of candidates, Thursday evening, the election of officers was deferred until Saturday evening.

The loan on the Bradstreet schoolhouse has been reduced \$2000, leaving the note outstanding against the town, \$4000.

The Merrimack, Bradstreet, Union and Center Schools enter upon the spring and summer time schedule the first Monday in February, commencing and closing half an hour later in the afternoon than at present, making the second session in the day from 2 o'clock until 4.

One of the Lawrence bounds of North Andover, has been set at the corner of the Salem Turnpike and Railroad Street.

Rev. Augustus W. Haskell, who is a brother-in-law of Miss Kate Johnson, was a former pastor of the Old Unitarian Church which was burned at West Roxbury, Wednesday.

The next lecture in the Roundabout Club Course, will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 5th, at 7.30, when Mrs. Annie Sawyer Downs of Andover, will illustrate by the Stereopticon, "Westminster Abbey."

In North Andover, January 23d, of Consumption, Charles A. Pilling, Jr., aged 23 years, 4 months, 10 days.

Miss Lizzie L. Thompson, of Lee, N. H., has been visiting for a few days at the home of Mr. F. W. Frisbee.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Chas. E. Stillings, Wednesday afternoon.

Many friends will regret the early death of Charles A. Pilling, Jr., which occurred at the home of his father, Postmaster Charles A. Pilling, Thursday afternoon, at ten minutes of two, aged 23 years. He had been ill about five months with consumption, and has endured his lingering affliction with patience and fortitude, unto the end. He entered the Johnson High School with the Class of '84, and after attending nearly two years, he left to learn the moulder's trade, in the foundry of Davis & Furbur, afterwards working in Lowell. He was well liked by his associates. The funeral services will be held at his late home on Sutton Street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Hodge will officiate.

Supt. Burnham is ill at the town farm.

The following were elected as officers of the Methodist Sabbath School, at the meeting Wednesday evening, January 15th: Supt. A. W. Brainerd; assistant, E. S. Edmunds; secretary, Frank W. Abbott; treasurer, Miss Mary H. Stone; librarian, William Haigh; assistant, J. M. Towne. Last year was one of the most prosperous financially, in the history of the school; over \$300 were raised. There are at present 150 pupils who attend the school.

The first lecture in the course of three by the Roundabout Club, in the Unitarian Vestry, Thursday afternoon, was attended by about fifty persons. The lecturer, George Willis Cooke of Dedham, was introduced by Mrs. George L. Weil. "The town-meeting, the starting-point of American Institutions," was the subject of the speaker's theme. The town-meeting, he said, is generally supposed to have been created through the exigencies of the early colonial settlers, but in reality it was transported across the waters from England. The town-meeting may be supposed to have its origin among the Aryans, three or four thousand years ago; it is a true democracy—a meeting of the people. In England, we may find the germs of our town meeting. It was during the period of the "great migration," from 1620-40, that the town-meeting was established in the colonies. The founders coming from some English town, remembered the manner in which these meetings were conducted, and so introduced them here; though in a much more perfect form. The effect of the town-meeting was to educate the people for self-government.

Four new members were initiated at the meeting of the Bradstreet Colony of Pilgrim Fathers, Tuesday evening.

The Ladies' Improvement Society appointed Mrs. Geo. L. Harris to take charge of the Public Reading Room. She entered upon her duties Monday.

The funeral services of the late Mr. Jacob Farnham were held at the home in the Farnham District, Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, Rev. Chas. Noyes of the Unitarian church conducting the services. The bearers were Messrs. Jacob L. Farnham, Benj. Holt Farnham, Abijah P. Fuller, W. S. Jenkins, L. A. Burnham, and Ralph Farnham. A communication from Mrs. Abijah P. Fuller calls our attention to a slight mistake in the obituary of last week, where the grandfather, Deacon Benj. Farnham was credited with having been a deacon in the old Orthodox church at the Centre. To modify the expression by changing the sentence a little we will say that he was a deacon in the Unitarian church at the Centre, Rev. Bailey Loring being his last pastor, and yet while he may have been of the Unitarian persuasion, he was undoubtedly an orthodox deacon.

Bills which have been brought to the notice of the Engineers have reduced the amount credited to the fire department about \$50.

The State authorities will allow the town only \$300 for the rent of the Armory this year, that amount being considered amply sufficient by the Inspector, for the accommodations received and privileges enjoyed in that place. The rent charged is \$400, leaving a balance of \$100 to come from somewhere. It is thought by many to be a good idea for the town to erect barracks for the use of the Company.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Congregational church was held in the vestry, Tuesday evening. It was the expression of the meeting that a change was desirable in the method of electing the corporate members on the American Board of Foreign Missions. It was voted that the members of several churches elect the corporate members of the board, the method and manner of conducting such elections to be left to the Investigating Committee, a committee of fifteen which has been appointed by the American Board to ascertain the expression of the active membership of the churches in regard to the proposed change in its organization. It was also decided to recommend that the present corporate membership be increased by fifty members. It was voted to instruct the church committee to revise the rules of the church, and report at a subsequent meeting. Following is the report of the treasurer, embracing the various benevolent contributions for the year 1889: For home missions, \$345; foreign missions, \$225; Congregational Union, \$175; Colorado College, \$100; American Missionary Assn. for Freedmen, \$175; educational work, \$85; home charities, \$170.20; home missions by Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$98.25; home missions by Sunday School, \$110.94; foreign and home missions by Ladies' Missionary Assn., \$65; for support of Reading Room, \$182.95; additional contributions, \$60; total, \$1662.34.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society elected the following officers Wednesday, Jan. 8: President, Mrs. S. H. Furber; vice-president, Mrs. James A. Roache; secretary, Mrs. C. E. Stillings; treasurer, Mrs. Moses Merrill; directors, Mrs. John Burnham, Mrs. Moses Dow, Mrs. Loren Barstow, Mrs. J. A. Perkins, Mrs. Edw. Butterworth, Mrs. Wm. J. Halliday.

The committee in charge of the target practice at Co. L's Armory have completed arrangements, and the range was open to the members for the first time Monday evening. The Stevens's 32 calibre rifle is used at a distance of 20 yards, the bull's eye being 8-10 of an inch in diameter. The Armory will be open for practice Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week until 10.30 o'clock.

The Y. P. M. L. and S. S. meets this evening.

The Eben Sutton S. F. E. Co. was called forth about 4.20 o'clock Saturday afternoon, "to put out the sun." Driver Davis was notified by a bystander, that a white cottage house on Osgood St. the farm-house belonging to Mrs. Jas. H. Davis, was in flames. The department responded promptly, only to find that the cause for the alarm was the reflection of the sun on the window-panes.

There will be a public meeting to awaken interest in the temperance cause, in the vestry of the Methodist church, Sunday afternoon February 2.

The Y. P. S. of C. E. hold a consecration meeting Sunday evening. The topic is "Obedience, the test of Discipleship."

Messrs. Joseph H. Stone and George E. Hathorne, the auditors for last year's accounts, held a preliminary meeting in the Selectmen's Office, Friday morning, but were unable to make much progress owing to the incompleteness of the reports of some of the departments, and the non-appearance of the reports of others. The Selectmen and Treasurer were the first to present their accounts.

In the Catalogue and Announcements for this year, of the University of Colorado (Boulder, Col.), we are pleased to see the name of Mr. Charles Skeele Palmer, Ph. D., one of our former faithful and efficient principals of the Johnson High School. Mr. Palmer is one of the Faculty of the institution, and is the professor of chemistry, the latter being one of his favorite studies and one which he made so interesting to his pupils here in the days of '82.

Tuesday morning, Chief Rextrow and Officer Crowther made a tour of our streets in search of the unmuzzled dogs which have been running at large lately. Two animals were killed, one at Stevens Village, the other at the Centre. Several others were seen by the officers on the streets in the parish, and are marked for execution as soon as they can be caught off the premises of their owners.

Mr. Fred. L. Sargent is temporarily filling the position of Postmaster at the Depot office.

The nominating committee appointed by the chair, at a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society last evening, was: Miss Annie E. Sanborn, Mrs. Moses Merrill, Miss Helen C. Sargent, Mr. Harry Alberts, Mr. Jacob Rose, and Rev. H. H. Leavitt (ex-officio).

The Last Degree.

Funeral services over the remains of Mr. Thomas P. Carter were held Saturday afternoon. Following the service of prayer at the house at 1.30 o'clock, the body was escorted to St. Paul's church by a large delegation from Bethany Commandery Knights Templars of Lawrence, including the resident members of this town. At the church, in the presence of a large attendance of friends and acquaintances, the Masonic burial services were conducted at 2 o'clock by Rev. and Sir George Walker assisted by Rev. A. H. Amory of Grace church, Lawrence. The commitment ceremony of the Order was held at the grave. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of Sir Knight Eben A. Baldwin and Sir Knights Benj. P. Saunders, Apollon L. Perkins, S. Henry Furber, and James A. Dow acted as bearers.

BIRTHS.

In North Andover, January 17th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Flynn.

In Hartford, Conn., Jan. 18, a daughter, Charlotte A., to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phelps.

DEATHS.

In Ballardvale, Jan. 23, John Coyle, aged 76 years and 2 months.

In Andover, Jan. 17, Joseph Smith, aged 78 years, 4 months and 11 days.

In Andover, Jan. 22, Patrick Carroll, aged 46 years.

In North Andover, January 22d, James McRobbie, aged 55 years, 9 months.

In North Andover, Jan. 17, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Godfrey.

WANTED: A Competent Girl.

Wanted to serve as cook and laundress. Apply to

Mrs. W. H. RYDER.

FOR RENT.

A Tenement of four rooms, dry cellar, excellent water, \$7. Another, five rooms, \$8.

H. R. WILBUR.

Miss K. C. Brown, NURSE.

May be found at the residence of Mrs. Gleason, Essex St. References furnished.

FOR SALE.

A good Milch Cow. Ayrshire and Dutch. Fine Milker. A good bargain if taken at once.

ALBERT CLEMENS, Ballardvale.

Rubber Footwear

—AND—

OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS

T. A. HOLT & Co.,

Andover and North Andover Centre.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the Estate of Caroline E. Low, late of Andover, in said county, widow, deceased, intestate.

GREETING:

Whereas, application has been made to said court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to GEORGE A. DANE, of Andover, in the county of Essex, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the third Monday of February, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause if any you have, against granting the same. And said George A. Dane is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

T. J. MAHONEY, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ESSEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, Next of Kin, Creditors and all other Persons interested in the Estate of EUNICE P. DANE, late of Andover, in said county single-woman, deceased.

GREETING:

Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Charles Shattuck, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the first Monday of February, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Charles Shattuck is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, JAN. 20, 1890.

The Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies will give a hearing to parties interested in the petition of the Ballardvale Union Society for leave to sell its parsonage, at Room No. 7, State House, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

JAMES H. HARLOW, Chairman.

CYRUS SAVAGE, Clerk of Committee.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Members of the Andover Savings Bank, held January 6, 1890, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees:

MOSES FOSTER, M. C. ANDREWS,
MOSES T. STEVENS, JOHN H. FLINT,
EDWARD TAYLOR, J. TYLER KIMBALL,
JOHN L. SMITH, HORACE H. TYER,
JOHN CORNELL, PETER D. SMITH,
JOSEPH A. SMART, CHARLES O. CUMMINGS.

JAMES P. BUTTERFIELD.

Investing Committee chosen Jan. 6, 1890:

MOSES FOSTER, JOHN CORNELL,
J. TYLER KIMBALL, PETER D. SMITH,
JAMES P. BUTTERFIELD.

JOHN F. KIMBALL, Clerk.

HAY

Constantly on hand, and for sale.

H. M. HAYWARD,

Ballardvale.

N. B. Just arrived, a car of very superior quality. Jan. 7, 1890.

BIRCH WOOD.

The subscriber has a lot of BIRCH WOOD to sell in quantities to suit at market prices. A very nice lot.

Orders may be left at Rea & Abbott's.

B. F. HOLT.

FOR SALE.

One set Encyclopaedia Britannica, 23 vols. Scribners 1888 Edition. Two vols. yet to be delivered. Price moderate. Good as new.

Address, Britannica,

care J. N. Cole,
Andover, Mass.

WHITING

THE

JEWELLER.

BON MARCHE

We would call the attention of the ladies of Lawrence and vicinity, to our full and complete line of fine Imported and Domestic

MILLINERY GOODS!

An elegant line of RIBBONS from the celebrated house of Debenham & Freebody of London. These goods are first-class, and are sold lower than the domestic goods can be manufactured. Ostrich Plumes, Tips and Fancy Feathers in great color and variety. A full line of Velvets in all prices and shades. And in trimmed goods, we can show some very stylish novelties, not to be found elsewhere. Felt Hats and Bonnets in all shapes and colors. We would also call attention to the most complete line of Infants and Children's wear in the city, and at prices that cannot fail to suit.

MRS. A. K. DYER will continue in the management of the store for the present, and will be glad to see her old friends, and make every effort to please all who may favor us with their patronage.

THE BON MARCHE,

401 Essex Street

LAWRENCE.

INTERNATIONAL.

The Great Issue Discussed by Blaine and Gladstone.

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

The North American Review Presents the Views of the Two Statesmen on Free Trade and Protection—Keen Encounter of Two Great Intellectuals.

The North American Review for January presents two papers that have attracted the attention of the civilized world. With extraordinary and most commendable enterprise Gen. Bryce, the editor, secured from Mr. Gladstone an expression of his views on the long debated issue of Protection vs. Free Trade. Impressed by its ability, he then secured a reply by Secretary Blaine; and Mr. Gladstone most courteously consented to their simultaneous publication, the secretary to have the privilege of examining the British statesman's paper. As will readily be seen, this gives Mr. Blaine some advantage, but the argument on both sides is indeed able. The following extracts give only the most salient points.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

The existing difference of practice between America and Britain with respect to free trade and protection of necessity gives rise to a kind of international controversy on their respective merits. To interfere from across the water in such a controversy is an act which may wear the appearance of impertinence.

The constant tenor of the argument is this: high wages by protection, low wages by free trade. It is even as the recurring burden of a song. And I can state with truth that I have heard this very same melody before; nay, that I am familiar with it. It comes to us now with a pleasant novelty; but once upon a time we British folk were surfeited, nay, almost bored to death, with it. It is simply the old song of our sires, which they sang with perfect assurance to defend the corn laws. Protectionists terrify the American workman by threatening him with the wages of his British comrade, precisely as the English landlord coaxed our rural laborers, when we used to get our best wheat from Danzig, by exhibiting the starvation wages of the Polish peasant.

These arguments were made among us, in the alleged interest of labor and of capital, just as they are now employed by you; for America may at present be said to diet on the cast off reasonings of English protectionism.

But we broke down every protective wall and "flooded the country" (so the phrase then ran) with the corn and the commodities of the whole world; with the corn of America first and foremost. But did our rate of wages thereupon sink to the level of the continent? No; it rose steadily and rapidly to a point higher than it had been ever known before.

GREAT GAINS OF THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

Mr. Giffen, of the board of trade, whose careful disquisitions are known to command the public confidence, supplies us with tables which compare the wages of 1833 with those of 1883 in such a way as to speak for the principal branches of industry. The wages of miners, we learn, have increased in Staffordshire (which almost certainly is the mining district of lowest increment) by 50 per cent. In the great exportable manufactures of Bradford and Huddersfield the lowest augmentations are 20 and 30 per cent., and in other branches they rise to 53, 83, 100, and even to 150 and 160 per cent. The quasi-domestic trades of carpenters, bricklayers and masons in the great marts of Glasgow and Manchester show a mean increase of 63 per cent. for the first, 65 per cent. for the second, and 47 per cent. for the third. The lowest weekly wage named for an adult is twenty-two shillings (as against seventeen shillings in 1833), and the highest thirty-six shillings. But it is the relative rate with which we have to do; and as the American writer appears to contemplate with a peculiar dread the effect of free trade upon shipping, I further quote Mr. Giffen on the monthly wages of seamen in 1833 and 1883 in Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool and London. The percentage of increase, since we have passed from the protective system of the navigation law into free trade, is in Bristol 65 per cent., in Glasgow 55 per cent., in Liverpool (for different classes) from 35 per cent. to 70 per cent., and in London from 45 per cent. to 60 per cent. No such return, at once exact and comprehensive, can be supplied in the case of the rural workman. But here the facts are notorious. We are assured that there has been an universal rise (somewhat checked, I fear, by the recent agricultural distress), which Caird and other authorities place at 60 per cent. Together with this increase of pay there has been a general diminution of the hours of work, which Mr. Giffen places at one-fifth. If we make this correction upon the comparative table, we shall find that the cases are very few in which the increment does not range as high as from 50 and towards 100 per cent.

Within the same period the prices of the main articles of popular consumption have certainly declined. The laborer's charges, except for his abode, have actually diminished as a whole. For his larger house rent he has a better house. To the government he pays much less than he did, and from the government he gets much more, and "the increase of his money wages corresponds to a real gain." If it be said that the tale I have told is insufficient, and that wages ought still to rise, this may be so, and I hope they will, but protection had no such tale to tell at all. For the working population at large it meant

stagnation, depression, in many cases actual and daily hunger and thirst, in some unquestionable and even gross degradation.

GREAT WASTE OF PROTECTION.

International commerce is based, not upon arbitrary or fanciful considerations, but upon the unequal distribution among men and regions of aptitudes to produce the several commodities which are necessary or useful for the sustenance, comfort and advantage of human life.

The argument of the free trader is that the legislator ought never to interfere, or only to interfere so far as imperative fiscal necessity may require it, with this natural law of distribution.

All interference with it by a government in order to encourage some dearer method of production at home, in preference to a cheaper method of production abroad, may fairly be termed artificial. And every such interference means simply a diminution of the national wealth. If region A grows corn at home for fifty shillings, which region B can supply at forty, and region C manufactures cloth at twenty shillings with which region A can supply at fifteen, the national wealth of each is diminished by the ten and five shillings respectively.

So much for the waste unavoidably attaching to dearness of production. But there are other and yet worse descriptions of waste, as to which I know not whether America suffers greatly from them, but I know that in this country we suffered from them grievously under the sway of protection. When the barrier erected by a protective duty is so high that no foreigner can overlap it, that duty enables the home manufacturer not only to charge a high price, but to force on the consumer a bad article. Thus, with an extravagant duty on foreign corks, we had for our own use the worst corks in Europe. And yet again, protection causes waste of another kind in a large class of cases. Suppose the natural disadvantages of the home producer to equal 15 per cent., but the protective duty to be 30. But cheapness requires minute care, economy and dispatch at all the stages through which production has to pass. This minute care and thrift depend mainly on the pressure of competition. There were among us, and there may be elsewhere, many producers whom indolence tempts to neglect; who are not sufficiently drawn to resist this inertia by the attraction of raising profit to a maximum, for whom the prospect of advantage is not enough without the sense of necessity, and whom nothing can spur to a due nimbleness of movement except the fear of not being able to sell their articles. In the case I have supposed, the second 15 per cent. is a free margin whereupon this indolence may disport itself: the home producer is not only covered for what he wastes through necessity, but for what he wastes from negligence or choice; and his fellow countrymen have to pay alike for both. We suffered grievously from this in England, for oftentimes the rule of the producer is, or was, to produce not as well as he can, but as well only as he must. And happy are you if, through keener energy or more troublesome conscience in production, you have no similar suffering in America.

There is yet another point which I cannot pass without notice. I have not admitted that protection keeps at home any capital which would otherwise go abroad. But I now, for the moment accept and reason upon the assumption that this is effected. And I ask—indeed, by the force of argument I may almost require—you to make an admission to me which is of the most serious character, namely, this: that there is a great deal of capital undoubtedly kept at home by protection, not for the purpose of dear production, which is partial waste, but for another kind of waste, which is sheer and absolute and totally uncompensated. This is the waste incurred in the great work of distributing commodities. If the price of iron or of cotton cloth is increased 50 per cent. by protection, then the capital required by every wholesale and every retail distributor must be increased in the same proportion. The distributor is not and cannot be, in his auxiliary and essentially domestic work, protected by an import duty, any more than can the scavenger or the chimney sweep. The import duty adds to the price he pays, and consequently to the circulating capital which he requires in order to carry on this traffic; but it adds nothing to the rate of profit which he receives, and nothing whatever to the employment which he gives. This forced increment of capital sets in motion no labor, and is compelled to work in the uncovered field of open trade. It has not the prima facie apology (such as that apology may be) which the iron maker or the mill owner may make, that he is employing American labor which would not otherwise be employed. If the waste under a protective duty of 50 per cent. be a waste of 50 per cent., the waste of the extra capital required in distribution is a waste of 100 per cent. on the cost of the operation; for it accomplishes absolutely nothing on behalf of the community which would not be accomplished equally if the commodity were 50 per cent. less in price; just as the postman distributing letters at a shilling—performs no better or other service than the postman distributing letters at a penny. But of distributors the name is legion; they constitute the vast army of the wholesale and retail tradesmen of a country, with all the wants appertaining to them. As consumers, they are taxed on all protected commodities; as the allies of producers in the business of distributing, they are forced to do with more capital what could be done as well with less.

PROTECTION CANNOT WORK IMPARTIALLY.

But the view of the genuine protectionist I understand to be that protection is a mine of wealth; that a greater aggregate profit results from what you would call keeping labor and capital at home than from letting them seek employment wherever "the whole world they can find it most economically." But if there be this inborn fertility in the principle itself, why are the several states of the Union precluded from applying it within their own respective borders? If the aggregate would be made richer by this internal

application of protection to the parts, why is it not so applied? On the other hand, if the country, as a whole, would by this device be made not richer, but poorer, through the interference with the natural laws of production, then how is it that by similar interference the aggregate of the states, the great commonwealth of America, can be made, in its general balance sheet, not poorer, but richer?

But, in America, besides the jealousy palliated field of dear production, there is a vast open expanse of cheap production, namely, in the whole mass (to speak roughly) of the agricultural products of the country, not to mention such gifts of the earth as its mineral oils. In raising these the American capitalist will find the demand of the world unexhausted, however he may increase the supply. Why, then, is he to carry his capital abroad when there is profitable employment for it at home? If protection is necessary to keep American capital at home, why is not the vast capital now sustaining your domestic agriculture, and raising commodities for sale at free trade prices, exported to other countries? Or, conversely, since vast capitals find an unlimited field for employment in cheap domestic production without protection, why is it demonstrated that protection is not required in order to keep your capital at home?

No adversary will, I think, venture upon answering this by saying that the profits are larger in protected than in unprotected industries, because the best opinions seem to testify that in your protected trades profits are hard pressed by wages.

My claim is this: A country cannot possibly raise its aggregate wage fund by protection, but must inevitably reduce it. It is a contrivance for producing dear and for selling dear, under cover of a wall or fence which shuts out the cheaper foreign article, or handicaps it on admission by the imposition of a heavy fine. Yet I may for the moment allow it to be possible that, in some particular trade or trades, wages may be raised (at the expense of the community) in consequence of protection. There was a time when America built ships for Great Britain, namely, before the American revolution. She now imposes heavy duties to prevent our building ships for her. Even my own recollection goes back to the period, between sixty and seventy years ago, when by far the most, and also the best, part of trade between us was carried in American bottoms.

IT MAY RAISE WAGES IN ONE TRADE.

If the labor market, although open to the world, is insufficiently supplied, then the wage earner may possibly, in a given case, come in for a share of the monopoly price of ships. If the hand work be one requiring a long apprenticeship (so to call it), and thereby impeding the access of domestic competitors, this will augment his share. Then why not the like, some one will ask, in all cases? Because the community in the given case pays the price of the monopoly—that is to say, throws the price to waste, and because, while a trader in a multitude of commodities may lose upon one of them, and yet may have a good balance sheet upon the whole, he must not and cannot lose upon them all without ceasing to be a trader; and a nation, with respect to its aggregate of production, is as a single trader.

Without, then, absolutely denying it to be possible that in some isolated and exceptional cases there may be a relation between protection (and all protection, so far as it goes, is monopoly) and high wages, I contend that to refer generally the high rate of wages in the United States to this cause would be nothing less than preposterous.

How, then, is it that America, which, as you say, makes enormous waste by protection, nevertheless outstrips all other countries in the rapid accumulation of her wealth? My general answer is, that the case is like that of an individual who, with wasteful expenditure, has a vast fortune, such as to leave him a large excess of receipts.

Let me observe, first, that America produces an enormous mass of cotton, cereals, meat and other commodities, which is sold in the unsheltered market of the world at such prices as it will yield. The producers are fined for the benefit of the protected interests, and receive nothing in return; but they obtain for their country, as well as for the world, the whole advantage of a vast natural trade—that is to say, a trade in which production is carried on at a minimum cost in capital and labor as compared with what the rest of the world can do. America invites and obtains in a remarkable degree from all the world one of the great elements of production, without tax of any kind—namely, capital. While securing to the capitalist producer a monopoly in the protected trades, she allows all the world to do its best, by a free immigration, to prevent any corresponding monopoly in the class of workmen. She draws upon a bank of natural resources so vast that it easily bears those deductions of improvidence which simply prevent the results from being vaster still.

WHY AMERICA IS PROSPEROUS.

Let me now mention some at least among those elements of the unrivaled national strength of America which explain to us why she is not ruined by the huge waste of the protective system. And first of these I place the immense extent and vastness of her territory. She carries on the business of domestic exchanges on a scale such as mankind has never seen. Of all the staple products of human industry and care, how few are there which, in one or another of her countless regions, the soil of America would refuse to yield.

Apart from this wide variety, I suppose there is no other country of the whole earth in which, if we combine together the surface and that which is below the surface, nature has been so bountiful to man. Now, this vast aggregate superiority of purely natural wealth is simply equivalent to the gift, say, of a queen in a game of chess, with this difference—that America could hold her own against all comers without the queen. By protection she makes a bad move, which helps us to make light, and ties a heavy clog upon her feet; and that the most timid among us

need not now to greatly dread her competition in the international trade of the world.

Again, the international position of America may, in a certain light, be illustrated by comparing together the economical conditions under which coal has been produced in the different districts of this island. The royalty upon coal represents that surplus over and above estimated trading profit from a mine which the lessee can afford to pay the landlord. In England, generally, royalties have varied from about sixpence a ton to ninepence in a few cases; scarcely ever higher. But in Staffordshire, owing to the existence of a remarkable coal measure, called the ten-yard coal, and to the presence of ironstone abundantly interstratified with the coal, the royalty has often amounted to no less than three shillings. This excess has a real analogy to the surplus bounty of Mother Earth in America. And when I see her abating somewhat of her vast advantages through the trick of protection, I am reminded of the curious fact that this unusual abundance of the mineral made the getting of it in Staffordshire singularly wasteful, and that fractions, and no small fractions, of the tenyard coal are now irretrievably buried in the earth, like the tribute which America has been paying to her protected interests.

BRITISH FREEDOM HELPS AMERICA.

Trade, in one respect at least, like mercy, it cannot be carried on without conferring a double benefit. Again, trade cannot be increased without increasing this benefit, and increasing it (in the long run) on both sides alike. Freedom has enormously extended our trade with the countries of the world, and, above all others, with the United States. It follows that they have derived immense benefit, that their waste has been greatly repaired, their accumulations largely augmented, through British legislation. We legislated for our own advantage, and are satisfied with the benefit we have received. But it is a fact, and a fact of no small dimensions, which, in estimating the material development of America, cannot be lost sight of.

In no country, I suppose, has there been so careful a cultivation of the inventive faculty, and in America the scarcity of labor has, in truth, supplied the great republic with an essential element of severe and salutary discipline. Thus it has come about that a race endued with consummate ability for labor has also become the richest of all races in instruments for dispensing with labor.

It is thus obvious enough that a remarkable faculty and habit of invention, which goes direct to cheapness, helps to fill up that gap in your productive results which is created by the wastefulness of protection. The leakage in the national cistern is more than compensated by the efficiency of the pumps that supply it.

America makes no scruples, then, to cheapen everything in which labor is concerned, because this is the road to national wealth. Therefore, she has no mercy upon labor, but displaces it right and left. Yet when we come to the case where capital is most in question, she enables her ship builders, her iron masters and her mill owners to charge double or semi-double prices; which, if her practice as to labor saving be right, must be the road to national poverty. E converso, if she be right in shutting out foreign ships and goods to raise the receipts of the American capitalist, why does she not tax the reaping machine to raise the receipts of the American laborer?

ENGLAND NOT YET FREE ENOUGH.

I have still to notice one remaining point. I do not doubt that production is much cheapened in America by the absence of all kinds of class legislation except that which is termed protection; an instance alike vicious and gigantic, but still an instance only. In our British legislation, the interest of the individual or the class still rather largely prevails against that of the public. In America, as I understand the matter, the public obtains full and equal justice. I take for example the case of the railroads; that vast creation, one of almost universal good to mankind, now approaching to one-tenth or one-twelfth of our entire national possessions. It is believed that in unnecessary parliamentary expenditure, and in abnormal prices paid for land, the railways of this country were taxed to between fifty and hundred millions sterling beyond the natural cost of their creation. Thus does the spirit of protection, only shifting its form, still go ravaging about among us. Nothing is so common here as to receive compensation, and we get it not only for injuries, but for benefits. But while the greatest nation of the Union rightly rejoices in her freedom from our superstitions, why should she desire, create and worship new superstitions of her own?

THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE SUBJECT.

I urge, also, that all protection is morally as well as economically bad. This is a very different thing from saying that all protectionists are bad.

I have seen and known, and had the opportunity of comparing, the temper and frame of mind engendered first by our protectionism, which we now look back upon as servitude, and then by the commercial freedom and equality which we have enjoyed for the last thirty or forty years. The one tended to harden into positive selfishness; the other has done much to foster a more liberal tone of mind.

The American love of freedom will, beyond all doubt, be to some extent qualified, perhaps in some cases impaired, by the subtle influence of gold, aggregated by many hands in vaster masses than have yet been known.

How will the majestic figure, about to become the most powerful on the stage of the world's history, make use of his power? Will it be instinct with moral life in proportion to its material strength?

May Heaven avert every darker omen, and grant that the latest and largest growth of the great Christian civilization shall also be the brightest and the best!

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Out on the still and dreamy air,
Making the tear drops to quickly start,
Echoes of old time melodies,
Wistfully come to the aching heart.

The Wood of Cigar Boxes.

The Havana cigars boxes are usually made of the wood of a species of the juniper tree, which is generally known to commercialists as "Barbadoes cedar." It is well to remember, however, that juniper is quite a different kind of wood from true cedar. This cigar box wood is largely employed in this country for making the inner portions of drawers and wardrobes. In the West Indies it is often fashioned into canoes, being well adapted to this purpose from its lightness, softness and durability. Pencil wood is another variety of juniper. The faint agreeable smell evolved from the wood of pencil and cigar boxes is due to the gradual escape from its interstices of a peculiar kind of balsamic oil, which is nowadays largely used by perfumery manufacturers. It has been found that 100 pounds of the wood of cigar box juniper contains about fifteen ounces of this essential odoriferous oil. If chips of the wood be allowed to remain in a closed glass jar for a year, the interior of the vessel at the end of that period will be found to be coated with a heavy dew of perfume.—Exchange.

English Opinion of Tupper.

As a poet Mr. Tupper enjoyed more favor with the general public than with the critics. His peculiar verse has been a frequent theme for the satirists, and yet the attacks upon him only seemed to confirm his hold over the masses. He lacked genius and inspiration, but there was a kind of oracular air about his utterances which greatly impressed those who did not examine beneath the surface. As a moral essayist he deserved praise, and occasionally he reached a poetic strain when animated by the fervor of patriotism. That he enjoyed a strange and unique position in literature is beyond question. This is a tribute to the British heart rather than to its intellect. Personally, Mr. Tupper was a genial, warm hearted man, a close friend, and a good hater of cant and superstition, as well as of the enemies of Britain.—London Times.

Sun Spot Meteorology.

The government meteorologist of India finds that—in that country at least—the largest and most abnormal variations of meteorological conditions and actions seem to be associated with the period of minimum sun spots. Exceptionally heavy snow fell in the northwest Himalayas in 1866 and again in 1876 and 1877. The most disastrous of recent famines in India were in 1866, 1874 and 1876-77. The greatest cyclones have occurred just before the minimum of the "eleven year" sun spot cycle, the Calcutta storm wave in 1864 destroying 60,000 lives, and the Backergany cyclone in 1876 drowning no less than 100,000 persons.—New York Telegram.

Tanning, East and West.

California tanners are revolutionizing the hide and leather business. They go into the business of tanning upon the same extensive scale that nature seems to work on out there. Since the successful use of wattle bark for tanning, which is superior to hemlock, and nearly equal to oak, they go right into the forests and establish tanneries, using Chinese labor. When the supply of bark in the vicinity is exhausted, they move the tannery a mile or two further on and resume operations just like a portable sawmill. Tanneries in the east that are forced to transport their bark for long distances cannot compete successfully against these conditions, and in addition to all this oak bark is getting scarcer and higher every year. I do not know anything about an alleged discovery of tanning hides by electricity, and am inclined to believe it is something on the order of the recently exploded electric process of refining sugar.—Hide Dealer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pussy Brings Luck to Sailors.

If there is anything in the popular superstition among sailors that "a cat brings good luck," the voyage of the British steamship *Thafia* will be a pleasant one. A fine large Maltese cat went aboard the vessel the day before she sailed and composedly curled up on the heavily upholstered crimson sofa in the officers' saloon, and when the vessel sailed she was a contented passenger.

"She is an old traveler," said the steward, as he stroked her soft fur, "and this is not her first voyage. Cats like a change, and they will visit first one vessel and then another in port until they find one that suits them; and they are a knowing animal, and seem to have some intuition when a vessel is going to sail. Do I think a cat brings luck? Oh, yes. It's good luck to have a cat come to you. Why, that's not a superstition of sailors alone. Did you ever see a land lubber that didn't believe it? That cat will have the best treatment on board; besides, there's no end to the rats on board, and the cat will be useful as well as lucky to us."—Savannah News.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

For the first Sunday in sometime, last Sabbath brought a pleasant day and consequently an increase in the church attendances over the preceding ones.

Prof. Taylor preached the sermon at the South church Sunday morning, his text being Ps. 91:12.

Rev. Frederic Palmer preached at Christ church on Sunday morning from 2 Cor. 5:19, on the doctrine of the Atonement. The centre of Christianity is the atonement, and the centre of the atonement is the Incarnation. Christ's object was not to render God willing to forgive sin, nor to make it possible for him to forgive it; it was not to reconcile God to men, but to reconcile men to God. To implant in them a deep love for himself, the representative of God, and for all in the world to-day that is representative of himself, is the surest way of making them as one with God. In the afternoon the rector preached on the contest between St. James and St. Paul, types of the streams of thought in the Christian church which have expressed themselves in institutionalism and individualism, religion as an organic condition—the church conception—and religion as a matter of individual choice—the Puritan conception.

At the Baptist Church, Rev. P. F. Jernigan of Phillips Academy preached. Text, Rev. 22:11, from which was drawn the subject, "Fixedness of Character a Factor in Man's Destiny." The usual prayer meeting was held in the evening.

The text at the Free Church on last Sabbath morning used by Rev. Mr. Wilson was Luke 1:71-75. In the evening the Y.P.S.C.E. and the church united in one prayer-meeting.

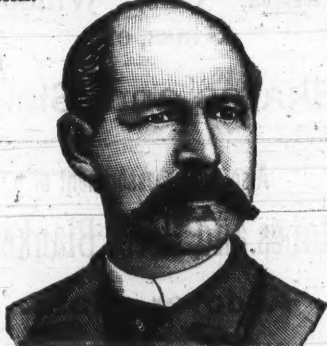
The Y. P. S. C. E. at the Free church have a consecration meeting next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Subject, "How to become strong Christians"—1 Cor. 16:1-24.

Rev. F. W. Greene preached at the West Church, Sunday morning, on the text, Psalms 119:18, "Christ's revelation of Himself like unto the opening the eyes of the blind." In the evening Mr. Greene preached in the Osgood District, and a prayer meeting was held in the church vestry.

Prof. Gulliver's subject for discourse at the Chapel, Sunday morning, was "The New Birth." John 3:4.

Fire in the State Insane Asylum at Worcester Saturday evening did about \$8,000 damage. The main building of the Worcester Agricultural Society at the fair grounds was also destroyed by fire early Sunday morning; loss, \$10,000.

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BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.35; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.25 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.22; 12.30 ex. ar. 1.00; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 acc. ar. 3.30; 3.15 ex. ar. 4.00; 4.00 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 acc. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.52; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.45 arrive in Lowell 8.34; 8.33 ar. 9.02; 9.58 ar. 10.36; 10.35 ar. 11.04; 11.10 ar. 11.42. P. M. 12.39 ar. 1.00; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.14; 3.09 acc. ar. 4.25 ar. 5.07; 5.50 ar. 6.16; 7.11 ar. 7.44; 9.30 ar. 10.08. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.33 ar. 9.19. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.51; 4.32 ar. 5.01; 5.53 ar. 6.26; 7.51 ar. 8.20;

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.20 ar. 10.24; 10.55 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.10 ar. 12.52; 1.00 ar. 1.26; 2.55 ar. 3.30; 3.30 ar. 4.00; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.05. P. M. 5.35 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.09, 1.26, 3.00, 3.35, 4.00, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.52. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.45, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.10, 12.30, 1.15, 1.25, 2.35, 2.55, 4.08, 5.40, 7.04, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.35, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.35, 7.44, 8.57.

*To and from South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.02, arrive in Salem 8.40, 8.23 ar. 9.30. P. M. 12.52 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.24 ar. 9.42. Via Wilmington Junction, 7.45 ar. 8.45.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.30 ar. 12.30. P. M. 4.42 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.11. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 2.00 ar. 3.00. SUNDAY: P. M. 6.40 ar. 7.49.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H. N. 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.52 N. 1.26, 3.35 N. 4.00, 5.45, 6.47 H. N. 7.52 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 1.09, 4.00, 5.4. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

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This Hotel is pleasantly situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful towns in New England.

Ample Accommodations for Summer Boarders.

First-class livery connected with the house.

Established 1833.

WILLIAM POOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Express, Grocery, Market, Meat, Milk,

Fish, Order, and Business

WAGONS.

Repairing, in all its branches, receives special attention.

T. A. HOLT & CO.

Groceries,

Dry Goods,

Crockery

and

Glass Ware,

Basement Baptist Church,

Central St., Andover.

BENJ. BROWN,

—DEALER IN—

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

TENNIS AND BALL SHOES.

LADIES' OXFORDS AT LOW PRICES.

Swift's Building, Main Street, Andover.

THOMAS BEVINGTON,

Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Rooms, 283 Essex St. Lawrence, Mass.

M. L. RAMSDELL,

DEALER IN SEWING-MACHINES.

The New Boston and New Home, Specialties.

Needles, Oil, etc.

Machines adjusted, cleaned, and repaired.

37 Main Street. Near cor. Chestnut

JOHN CORNELL,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD, HAY AND STRAW

OFFICE:

CARTER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET

YARD:

Near the Freight Station of Boston and
Maine Railroad.

B. B. TUTTLE.
EXPRESS AND JOBBING.

Particular attention given to moving Planes
and Furniture.

Essex Street, Andover, Mass.

THOMAS P. HARRIMAN,

Horse & Ox Shoeing & General Blacksmithing,

Park Street, Andover.

ANDERSON & BOWMAN.

Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing, & Jobbing

done with promptness and despatch. Special care
with interfering and overreaching horses.

Park Street, Andover.

BROWN'S

Andover and Boston Express

BOSTON OFFICES:

34 Court Sq. & 77 Kingston St.

SUCCESSOR TO

Johnson's Andover & Boston Express.

Agent United States and International Express.

B. B. TUTTLE Prop.

ANDOVER OFFICE, PARK ST.,

Late Express from Boston at 6 o'clock.

In All Complaints

Of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys, Ayer's Pills are taken with excellent results. Being purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, and may be safely administered to any one, old or young, in need of an aperient and cathartic. Physicians, all over the country, prescribe Ayer's Pills and recommend them as a good Family Medicine.

"If people would use Ayer's Pills," says Col. D. W. Bozeman, of Franklin, Texas, "in course, as you direct, very many of the serious ailments that come from torpidity or derangement of the liver and from malarial infections would be avoided. I have used these pills above a quarter of a century and know whereof I affirm."

Herman Brinckhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, became chronic. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief. Their occasional use has since kept me all right."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

BRAINARD CUMMINGS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Having largely increased his facilities for doing business, is better than ever before prepared to do

All Kinds of Carpenter Work at the Lowest
Living Prices.

Building Lumber of all kinds for sale, on hand, or
furnished at short notice.

SHINGLES A SPECIALTY.

New Shop, cor. Park and Bartlet Sts.,
ANDOVER, MASS.

Residence, cor. Park Street and Punchard Avenue.

GEORGE S. COLE,

Carpenter & Builder.

All Jobbing receives careful and prompt
attention.

Maple Avenue, Andover.

GEORGE PIDDINGTON,

FLORIST.

Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.
Greenhouses, School St., near depot.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 1 and 4.

The Street Railway.

The question of a Street Railway is being agitated again, and if reports are true, it begins to look as if immediate action is about to be taken by the company which was formed sometime ago. Last Monday night about twenty gentlemen of this town, Methuen and Lawrence met at the office of Col. John P. Sweeney, in the latter city, to consider the subject of an electric street railway between Andover, Lawrence and Methuen, the people of the latter town also looking for better means of communication with Lawrence.

G. W. Mansfield, consulting engineer for the West End railway of Boston and for the Thomson-Houston electric light company of Lynn, was present, and said that the West End road was running 140 cars and operated 50 miles of street railway by electricity. He considered that the day of experiment of operating street cars by this method was passed; it was an established fact and had come to stay. On some lines they were running schedule time of 15 miles an hour. The cost of running cars by electricity was about two-thirds the expense of operating by horses. The gentlemen present were much in favor of the line as projected, and it is thought the Andover company will go ahead with their line and the Methuen company with theirs, with an idea to future consolidation.

The Thomson-Houston people have surveyed the route and consider it feasible, and it is stated are prepared to favor it with a substantial subscription to the stock. Perhaps this may answer one part of an inquirer's question in another column.

Farmers' Club.

The January meeting of the Farmers' Club was held last evening, in A. O. U. W. Hall, and was well attended. Preliminary business being taken up, it was voted to invite Benj. P. Ware of Marblehead, to address the February meeting, when the question comes up, "Is there any injustice in the present mode of assessing taxes?" The subject for discussion last night was, "Would it, on the whole, be for the benefit of the town to prohibit the making and sale of cider as a beverage?" The discussion was lively and interesting, although the speakers did not confine themselves strictly to the question, rather making more of a temperance subject. Rev. Varnum Lincoln was the opening speaker, and among other things said that cider has been considered a staple production, one of the farmer's necessities. A farmer's happiness was pictured by him as sitting before the fire with a mug of cider simmering on the hearth. But such pictures are delusive. Citizens would not be made morally better by the manufacture of cider. It leads to broils and even to bloodshed. Here he quoted from a Springfield paper of a terrible murder caused by the drinking of cider. Other facts also show that it does not improve morality. The people would not be benefitted from a physical point of view. Alcohol is a poison and the cider is the excrement of the microbes or bacteria which live on the sweet in the cider when exposed to the air. Cider contains about 15 per cent. of alcohol. Surely then the health is not benefitted. From a financial point, apples can be used as profitably to feed to cows, horses and hogs as a means of fattening, or they may be made entirely into vinegar. We prohibit the sale of rum, brandy, &c., why should we not cider, which is just as bad.

B. F. Wardwell spoke next, and in a humorous way kept the audience in good "spirits." He said the question was very comprehensive. Shall we make cider into intoxicating liquor? We want to sell our corn, barley, apples, etc., to curse our neighbor. He went on and told several evils of drunkenness, and finally quoted instances showing that it is more profitable to feed the apples to the stock. Make your apples into vinegar, or put them up like currants, raspberries, as apple juice.

C. C. Blunt was the last appointed speaker, and he characterized the cider question as considerably a scare. Did not believe in it as a beverage. It would do no good to stop its manufacture in Andover, when it was made in surrounding towns. The annual value of cider and vinegar is one-half million dollars. If you close the mills what are we to do for vinegar, and cider for medicinal purposes. The pumice is worth more to feed to stock than all other vegetables. Closing of mills would make no difference in drunkenness; men get drunk on cat-nip tea. The drinking of cider is going out of vogue, fashionable liquors taking the place. If you close the cider mills, close the gin mills

and distilleries, close up everything that causes man to lose manhood.

Other speakers took up the discussion, but the reporter became so interested in the different brief remarks and forgot his mission, so that only the names of those who spoke can be given. They were Dr. Selah Merrill, George Piddington, John Saunders, H. A. Hayward, L. H. Sheldon, Worcester Willey, George C. Foster, and E. F. Holt.

Abbott Village.

Burns' Anniversary to-night.

Mr. James Boyd of Boston spent Sunday visiting friends in the village.

Mrs. Bruce and her daughter Susan are residing now at Bradford with Mrs. Geo. H. Poor.

Mr. Herman T. Shepard, who is instructor of the evening school, has been appointed by the Selectmen a police officer without pay. Look out, boys!

The third annual festival of the Burns' Club will be held to-night in the new Hall. A first class programme has been drawn out and also a long list of dances. There are still some tickets left, and early application should be made. Doors open at 7. Supper served at 7.45 P. M.

Frye Village.

Mrs. Eliza Chapman has been granted a pension.

Carlton Hardy of Boston is at the home of Mrs. Moody Abbott, on the sick list.

Mr. George Milton, who has been in the West for some time, has returned to the village.

A gang of B. F. Holt's men were cleaning Poor's Pond this morning, preparatory to cutting the ice.

A new sign, "Frye Village Store," painted by Thomas Bentley, has been put up by John Henderson at his store.

If twenty-five persons from this village attend the Balmoral Choir concert in Lawrence next Friday night, the special train will stop at the crossing near Mrs. Robb's.

The service in the Hall last Sunday evening was conducted by Rev. L. D. Bliss, of Worcester, his text being 1 Kings, 17. W. H. Walker will speak next Sunday night on "Christ's Call to Service." Luke 9:60.

VITAL STATISTICS ON PAGE 5.

152 Performances, 179,078 Persons.

Windsor Theatre, Boston, 3 months (Jan. 1st, to March 26th, 1883,) 112 consecutive performances, 121,209 persons. Boston Theatre, 1 month (June 1st to June 29th, 1884,) 40 consecutive performances, 57,869 persons, \$25,540 50.

The most marvellous, interesting, and refined exhibition of the age, the only one of the kind in the world, and the only animal entertainment endorsed by Humane Societies.

Lawrence Opera House,

Positively Last Appearance.

One Week!
9 Performances!

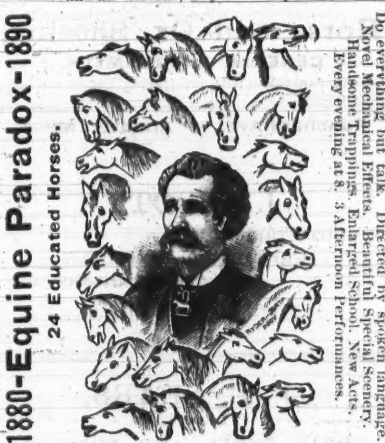
COMMENCING

Monday, Jan. 20th,

Manager John D. Mishler has the honor to present

Prof. Geo. Bartholomew

and his famous, only and unequalled



Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, at 2.30.

At the Wednesday Matinee each lady will be presented with a handsome-souvenir palette of Nellie Reception by all the horses on the stage after the performance, to which ladies and children are especially invited. Special prices:

BALCONY.

Adults 25 Cents. Children, 15 Cents.

First Floor.

Adults, 35c. & 50c. - Children, 25c.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

Afternoon performance same as evening. The horses will make a parade over the principal streets leaving the Equine Palace Cars, the two largest cars in the world, cost over \$20,000, at twelve o'clock, Monday.

SMITH & MANNING.

Flour, Grain and Fancy Groceries.

Teas, Coffees, and Spices. Canned Fruits of all kinds.

S. Alghieri's Celebrated Soups.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear. A Full Line of Staple and Domestic Goods.

The Celebrated PEARL SHIRTS, Laundered and Unlaundered.

CARPETS.

Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Rugs, Mattings and Oil Cloths

Crockery and Glassware.

Paper Hangings and Curtains, Etc.

SMITH & MANNING,

Essex Street, Andover.

LOST.

A square, green Horse blanket, lost Dec. 12, between North Andover and Marland Mills, Andover, will the finder please leave it at Stevens Mills, North Andover or Marland Mills, Andover.

H. P. NOYES'

Some Special bargains, and a large assortment of Rattan chairs

— AT —

NOYES'

Furniture & Warerooms

Park St., Andover.

EDWARD BUTTERWORTH.

(Instructor in Andover and North Andover Schools.)

Teacher in Vocal Music

Is prepared to teach classes. Special attention given to beginners.

Residence, Main St., North Andover.

H. McLawlin.

HARDWARE

— AND —

Farmer's Supplies.

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, etc.

Skates and Sleds

Also a fine assortment of

Robes and Horse Blankets.

Andover, Mass.

DRINK

O. & O. TEA

FINEST IMPORTED.

BLENDED FROM THE

Choicest Grades of Leaf

after years of study by skilled experts. One trial will satisfy you that it is superior to any other Tea on offer, and is at the same time More Economical than the lower grades, as it takes less of it to make tea of the desired strength. For sale by

J. H. CAMPION & CO.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

THE PLACE

TO BUY

First-class Meat, Vegetables,

Canned Goods etc.

Is at the old and reliable stand of

Valpey Brothers,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Prices as reasonable as at any other market.



BRADLEY

TAILOR AND FURNISHER,

Main St., Andover.

Is offering Special Inducements in WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS and while the Price is considerably reduced the quality of "Trimmings and Work" will be as usual, the Best that can be produced.